

Although the mind of our community has not been prepared by public discussion, or perhaps private interchange of views on the subject, yet it is my deliberate opinion, that the period has arrived for the removal from the State of every free colored person, who is not the owner of real estate or slave property. This population is not only a non-productive class, but it is, and always has been, essentially corrupt and corrupting. Their longer residence among us, if the warfare between the North and South is to continue, will eventually generate evils very difficult of eradication. Possessing, in an unlimited degree, the right of locomotion, they can, in person, bear intelligence in a day, from one section of the State to another, or, through the Post Office, mature their own plans of villany, as well as execute orders emanating from foreign sources. There is, indeed, too much reason to believe that at this moment they are made to occupy the situation of spies in our camp, and to disseminate through the entire body of slave population the poison of insubordination, prepared in the great laboratory of Northern fanaticism.

In every community, where the institution of slavery is interwoven with its social system, the public tranquility and safety demand the toleration of only two classes, white men and colored slaves. The existence of a third class, with many of the most valuable rights of the former, on a level with the latter in repugnance to labour, and possessing all their mental traits of character, unchecked by the restraints of plantation discipline, the colored free man lives a degraded and unproductive being, a foe to public progress, and a concern in all that relates to the welfare of his fellow creatures. History attests that, in every servile war, or attempt at insurrection, in our country, this unfortunate race have been the chief actors or instigators. The dark and bloody scenes in St. Domingo would have occurred, even if the famous Decree of the National Assembly of France, of the 15th of May, 1791, had never become a law.

In South Carolina, free negroes, mulattoes, and mestizos, possess all the rights of property and protection to which the white inhabitants are entitled. They may purchase, hold, and transmit, by descent, real estate. In despite of these and other inestimable rights, which they undisturbedly enjoy, there are few of them in our limits who own property beyond a very limited amount.

In view of their early removal from the State, I recommend that the Tax Collectors be instructed to ascertain the number of free negroes, mulattoes and mestizos in the several districts and parishes, and how many of each who own real estate or slave property, and that they report to the Legislature, at its next Session.

At my recommendation, and in pursuance of my own conceptions of duty, it was resolved, at your last Session, that the Governor be requested to convene the Legislature, if not in Session, should the Wilcox Provision, or any kindred measure, be passed by Congress. As the contingency, to which the resolution had reference occurred in September, a profound respect for the Executive Department of the government, and the Honorable body by whose mandate I was called to fill it, induce me to say, in general terms, that public considerations of a grave and weighty character, have induced me to this course. I am directed to my fellow-citizens, that there were others that, could they have been made generally known, would in my judgment have entirely appraised the public feeling. It is gratified in being enabled to assure you, that the correctness of my decision has been almost unanimously sustained by the people.

The last meeting of the Congress of the United States was the most eventful and disturbing that has been held since the establishment of the Federal Government. After many years of unvaried legislation by that body, a crisis has at length arisen in our federal relations, affecting deeply and essentially the rights and interests of one half the Union. Whether the endangered States should longer hold an equality of rank with their copartners, and whether the prohibitions from enjoying all the advantages and privileges constitutionally guaranteed to both, were virtually the moments and to us humiliating injuries, which the legislative branch of the central authority was engaged in considering for about nine of the ten months in which it was in session. The "Compromise," ultimately adopted, I consider another triumph over the South by the fell spirit of abolitionism.

The aggressive course of our Federal rulers, and the States and people of the North, had at an earlier period, assumed so alarming an aspect that by invitation of Mississippi to the slaveholding States, nine of their number assembled at Nashville, in May last, for consultation concerning the means of saving the Union by preserving inviolate the principles and guarantees of the Constitution. Over the deliberations of that august council, composed largely of the talent and patriotism of the land, the spirit of harmony presided. In demanding the protection of rights, jeopardized by the unfriendly acts of their own countrymen, they appealed to their sense of justice, and the enforcements of family associations, the plain terms of bond that united them, the ennobling and proud recollections of the past, and the glorious recollections of the future. The result has shown that the authorities and people whom they addressed, are, in feeling and sentiment, alien to our political allies, and that the North have resolved on possessing the unlimited and permanent control of our civil institutions.

To operate on the fears of the minority section, and expose the supposed hopelessness of its condition, the President had voluntarily promulgated, in advance, his fixed determination to settle by the sword a disputed question between the General Government and a sovereign member of the Union. In following the inglorious precedent established by one of his predecessors, the principle was maintained, that State resistance to a Congressional edict would by him be classed among the unfriendly acts of a mob, or the more deliberate opposition of a band of organized individuals to admitted lawful authority.

It is foreign to my purpose to speak elaborately of matters that have of late been so painfully brought to your notice. California, created a State by Congress, was admitted into the confederacy against all precedent, and in violation of the laws and constitution of the country. It was a premeditated insult and injury to the slaveholding States, and a wanton assault upon their honor. In the act abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia, the right of punishing the owner by manumitting his slave is prominent among its provisions. By this bold and successful attempt to engraft abolitionism on the principles of our political system, a power has been assumed, which, by expansion, may yet clothe the entire federal community in the habiliments of mourning. These, and other willful pervasions of a high trust, have virtually arrogated the powers necessary to the safety of

the sovereignty of the States. The whole authority of the Federal Government, is assumed and usurped, which is now concentrated in the will of an absolute and interested majority, is hereafter to be wielded for the exclusive benefit of the Northern or stronger members of the constitutional compact, by members of the Government is supported and our confederates enriched, are to be compelled ignominiously to minister. In a word, the Congress of the United States is no longer to be the executor of the will of co-sovereign States, but of a party banded together by the two-fold incentive of sectional aggrandizement and public plunder.

If the fundamental object of our federal system have been designedly perverted, there is no remedy in the ordinary checks on power. The ballot box is ineffectual, and the press powerless in its appeals to an oppressor deaf to entreaty, to argument, and the admonitions of humanity and patriotism. In Federal Council, it is certain that the voice of the minority will never again be heard. By a slow, cautious, but regular process, the rights of the people and the sovereignty of the Southern States will be entailed until their total extinguishment is effected. By multiplying the number of free States, resisting all attempts to enlarge the area of the slaveholding community, and discriminating between the rights of Northern and Southern persons and property, another decade will not have passed before the General Government will enforce edicts, greater in their results on human liberty and the progress of political enlightenment, than ever emanated from the worst forms of despotism. Before the next riot arises, the existence of Southern wealth, as co-partner in a great commonwealth, will have ceased. Merged in the limits of contemptuous provinces, the faithful memorials of her history will be scattered over her hills and valleys. On the printed page the tale of her origin and progress may be found, but the real causes and manner of her political extinction will never there be read.

The North and South differ fundamentally in institutions, and from the frame work of their social organization they need different laws. While a strong government, with all the appliances of extensive patronage, is necessary to the former, a mild and equal system of legal restraints is required by the latter. The restriction of foreign commerce is the policy of the one, free trade that of the other. The North is from necessity a commercial and manufacturing people, the South an agricultural community. While the former seeks an enlargement of the powers of the Federal Government, in order to enable it to profit by the wealth of the producing States, the latter, impelled by the principle of self-preservation, strives to confine the common agent within well defined and narrow bounds. In the one section, capital and labor are theoretically equal, but from influences perhaps ineffectual of control, they are practically antagonistic; in the other, capital is superior to labor, and the relation between them is a moral one. The character and interests of each section are diametrically opposed, in all their operations. These discordant materials in our federal structure are mainly, if not exclusively, referable to the positions respectively assigned the parties by nature. Such is the adverse tendency of that position in relation to one of them—the larger section—that it seems to be an imperative duty on its part to promote, under the pretence of the general welfare, the success of measures purely sectional in their application.

The off-spring of the moral corruption of the human heart. The lesser, numerically, and richer interest, has always been the subject of plunder by the greater and poorer interest. It is historically true moreover, that in every Confederacy, where the principle of the concurrent majority is not practically recognised, the centrifugal force is stronger than the centrifugal tendency of the parties; further, that in the legislative branch of the government all usurpations generally commence, and are ultimately acquiesced in by the other departments. In relation to our federal institutions, the Constitution, in its most important provisions, is, in effect, bent so essentially changed, that the Union created by it no longer exists. Its guarantees, from the revolution onwards, have been practically accomplished over us, have been overthrown, and a consolidated government having its discretion and will as the measure of its powers is now the government of the Union. Every compromise too, into which the South has entered, including the compromises incorporated in the great charter of public liberties, has been utterly disregarded.

By legislative devices, our people now as heretofore, are not only in effect despoiled of the profits of their industry, but their contributions to the public purse continue to be expended in unjust proportions, to further the interests of the revellers and sappers of their domestic altars. While by Congressional enactments, the North in the various branches of industry, have been forced into a condition of unexampled wealth and power, the Government of the South, so prodigally furnished by nature with all the elements of prosperity and greatness, has occupied a position far below that it would have reached, had the Confederation been composed of one people in interest and feeling. The North and South in the palm days of the Republic, both revered and loved the Union for the immeasurable blessings it insured. Unhappily, it is now maintained by the former to effectuate its long cherished design—the disfranchisement and degradation of the latter.

If asked for the evidence of these grave accusations against the governments and people, whose support and friendship we once so dearly valued, I point with grief of heart, to the often perpetuated, or attempted encroachments by Congress on the reserved rights of the States; the incendiary resolutions of State Legislatures; the sweeping denunciations emanating from different associations, formed for the special end of carrying throughout our borders the torch of insurrection; the bitter and vindictive feelings of the Press, the Bar, and I may add, the Pulpit; the inflammatory harangues at popular meetings; the actual robbery of millions of our slave property by emigrants, not only without an effort by the Northern State Governments to enforce the provisions of the Constitution concerning fugitives "held to labor," but by the authority of law and the force of public opinion encouraging and sustaining these fanatical exhibitions of public sentiment; the annihilation at a blow, of the principle of State equality by the exclusion of one half the citizens of the Confederacy from all participation in the newly acquired domain; the violation of a great sectional compromise by the dismemberment of a Southern member of the Union. In order, at a convenient season, to carve from its bosom a free and hostile State; in fine, the unceasing assaults upon the character of the slaveholder by all classes, in public and in private, as an enemy to God and man—as unworthy of a seat at the table of the Lord, or to enjoy as co-partners, the noblest bequest ever inherited by freemen. The ultimate object of this senseless movement, in which governments and people are the actors, is the

emancipation of the negro throughout the region in which he is constitutionally held as property, although its execution may consign to the same grave the master and the slave, and spread desolation over their common home.

While I rejoice in the conviction that a large number of individuals at the North do entertain conservative opinions on the matter of slave property, and whose voice is occasionally heard in the uproar of the waters of strife, yet overruled by the impetuosity of the torrent which is perhaps destined to overwhelm the land, they involuntarily shrink from the task of attempting to stay its progress. The instances are rare in which, where the effort has been made, deprivation of robe, did not other mark of displeasure and rebuke, did not quickly follow. This of itself, if proof were needed, proclaims the deep-seatedness and all-pervading character of the disease which affects the body politic of that extensive and populous region.

For about one-third of her political existence, South Carolina has presented an almost uninterrupted scene of disquietude and excitement, under the provocation of contumelious and threats, poured from a thousand tongues, and in forms the most offensive. During that period, it may with truth be affirmed, that the public mind has not for a year been free from the most painful solitude. Peace indeed has long fled from our borders, and discontent and alarm are everywhere present. Better, far better, it would have been, for the South engaged in deadly conflict with the North, than to have endured the torturing anxiety of an anomalous struggle, the consequences of which are beyond the ken of human prescience. An open war is limited by the causes which produce it, but the further continuance of such a war—political, religious and social—as has been waged by one party against the other, and in which a strictly defensive attitude has unwaveringly been preserved by the weaker, would falsify and dishonor the history of the Anglo Saxon race. Whatever may be said by the demagogue and the fanatic, it is our pride and high privilege to declare, that the unexampled forbearance of the South is referable solely to its unaffected devotion to the compact of 1789, and the principles of constitutional liberty.

Our present distressed and agitated condition has not arisen solely from the recent aggressive measures of the Federal Government. These effected by illicit and wily combinations, having destroyed forever the balance of power between the two sections, the equality of the States, and the equality of right in the people of the States, constitute the crowning evidence of the fixed determination of a dominant majority to consummate its perfidious purpose of seizing by a law of its own enactment, the entire inheritance of a common ancestry. The startling truth at length stands openly revealed, that the last hope of arresting the current of infatuated rulers is gone forever. The final act of the drama is over, and when the curtain which rules the future from the eye of the patriot shall be lifted, it may be, that the Palmetto banner will be seen, among other standards, waving over a triumphant people, united in institutions, and in determination to maintain with fidelity their new relations with co-sovereigns, and the nations of the West, and to rivet the chains with which we are manacled, the people of South Carolina will, at least, be comforted with the assurance that their country is theirs.

Does hope still linger in your bosoms that the dark cloud which envelopes the political horizon will yet be dispelled? That an enemy will forego his premeditated design of reducing your honored Commonwealth to a colonial vassalage? To these questions a satisfactory answer will be found in the melancholy experience of the past—the oversight and influence of the General Government, insubordination by the permanent ascendancy of the sectional party which aims at the annihilation of our property, the history of fanaticism, the renewed and augmented agitation of the slavery question, and the recent practical verification of our fears that, at the North, the provisions of the Constitution in behalf of Southern rights cannot be enforced without the shedding of blood. If, to that section, which now has the control of every department of the government, the preservation of the Confederacy is indispensable to the completion of its work of desecration and ruin, to its dissolution, as a compact between thirty-one States, is necessary to our social and political quiet, and the safety of our institutions. Ordered to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity—in relation to each and all of the essential objects, the Bond of Union having been deliberately mutilated by a majority of the contracting parties, the minority have no longer any security for life, liberty and property.

The time, then, has arrived to resume the exercise of the powers of self-protection, which, in the hour of unsuspecting confidence, we surrendered to foreign hands. We must re-organise our political system on some surer and safer basis. There is no power, moral or physical, that can prevent it. The event is indissolubly linked with its cause, and fixed as destiny. In the admonitory language of our lamented statesman, "the worst calamity that could befall us would be to lose our independence, and to sink down into a state of acknowledged inferiority, depending for security on forbearance, and not on our capacity and disposition to defend ourselves."

I have not attempted to discuss the question of secession. The right by a State to withdraw from the Union, results from the nature and principles of the Constitutional Compact, to which the States are sovereign parties. While adhering faithfully to the remedy of joint State action for redress of common grievances, I beseech you to remember, that no conjuncture of events ought to induce us to abandon the right of deciding ultimately on our own destiny.

In recommending, as I now do, that South Carolina should interpose her sovereignty in order to protect her citizens, and that by co-operation with her aggrieved sister States, she may be enabled to aid in averting the doom which impends over the civil institutions of the South, it is fit and proper that as a Commonwealth, we should, at an early day, be designated by you, improve the God of our fathers for the pardon of our manifold transgressions, and invoke his protection and guidance in this our day of trouble and affliction, that by would graciously vouchsafe to enlighten the minds of our Federal rulers, the North and its citizens, and direct them in the way of truth, of reason and of justice, and preserve a once happy political family from the unspeakable horrors of civil strife.

To-morrow I shall address you on a subject of momentous interest, still fresh in the recollection and regrets, not only of our own State, but of the entire South.

WHITEHART M. SEABROOK.

A willing mind makes a light foot.

**Advertiser.**  
EDGEFIELD, S. C.  
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1850.

**THE LEGISLATURE.**  
Our intelligence from the Legislature is of Tuesday morning last; but as we failed to receive any communication from the Editor, who is in attendance on its deliberations, up to the hour of going to press, we must content ourselves this week with giving a bare summary of its proceeding up to Monday, which we copy from the Columbia papers.

**PROCLAMATION.**  
We call attention to the Proclamation of his Excellency Gov. SEABROOK appointing, according to Legislative recommendation, Friday next, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer.

We are requested to state, that Rev. Wm. P. Morison will, on that occasion, officiate, in the Methodist Church of this place.

**THE COMMUNICATION.** signed "ONE OF THE OLD '96 BOYS," has been received, and shall appear in our next.

**IN THE LIST OF ARTICLES ON EXHIBITION AT THE RECENT FAIR OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE.** we are pleased to notice a "MARTIN'S GUIDE,"—an improvement in the mechanism of watches, by Mr. H. A. GRAY, and ingenious Artist of our Village.

**GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.**  
We present our readers this week, to the exclusion of many other interesting articles, the Message of Gov. SEABROOK in full. We hope its length will deter none from its perusal, as it is, in many respects, the most important document that has emanated from the Executive Department of our State, since the memorable days of '32.

**SUICIDE.**  
We regret to notice, that Mr. GEORGE P. MARTIN, of this District, committed suicide in Autauga County, Ala. on the 19th ultimo, while on a visit to a friend. No cause is assigned for this rash act; and, we presume, Mr. M. was laboring under a temporary mental aberration at the time.

He leaves a Wife and two small children, a Mother and numerous relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

**COL. LOUIS WIGFALL.**  
We are highly pleased to notice, that this gentleman, so long a resident of our Village, has been recently elected to the Legislature of Texas, from Walker County, by an overwhelming vote.

**GEORGIA CONVENTION.**  
The election for Members to this body has resulted in the election of the Union Ticket, by an overwhelming majority. The Convention, will assemble at Milledgeville on the 10th instant.

Notwithstanding this election has resulted so disastrously to the friends of Southern Resistance, we yet entertain the hope, that the deliberations of the Convention will result in good to the cause of Southern Rights; and although the great majority of that body will be composed of "Union Men," that it will recommend resistance in some shape, to the late unauthorized acts of the Federal Congress.

**NORTHERN PUBLICATIONS.**  
The impolicy of our encouraging Northern Periodicals and Newspapers, has so often been urged upon the attention of the South, that we feel reluctant again to touch upon the subject. Nothing but a rigid regard to what we conceive to be our duty, could induce us, at this time, to do so.

If it were wrong in us, many years ago, to encourage with our money, the publication of the organs of those "few miserable fanatics," among whom abolitionism was said at that time, to be exclusively confined, is it not now doubly so, when, according to the testimony of our public men at Washington, they have grown to be a powerful party, against whom, the most eminent and influential of their politicians dare not stand in opposition? And who have now, almost as one man, made a fearful onslaught upon our institutions?

It matters not, that some of these publications do not, openly, assail us through their columns. Policy alone deters them. They are therefore, not the less dangerous on that account. Their owners and publishers have imbibed the "fell spirit," and it is criminal in us, at this crisis, to contribute to the support of men, who would see our institutions and people crushed and annihilated!

Away with all Northern Newspapers and Periodicals, say we!

**THE CHARLOTTE MERCURY** of the 30th ult. says: "It is said that the Troops landed here the other day, are on their way to Texas, whether to help the Texans, or the New Mexicans, or the Cumanches, we are not informed. By the way, a telegraphic despatch in a Northern paper states that the rumor of this 'movement on Charleston,' produced a great excitement in Savannah. We are not so excited here, and Mr. FLEMING might send the whole of his disposable force without raising much anxiety."

**Legislative Proceedings.**  
IN SENATE.  
WEDNESDAY, November 27, 1850.

Mr. Griffin presented the return of the Commissioners of Free Schools for Edgefield District, for the year 1850; which was referred to the Committee on the College, Education and Religion; also.

The petition of the Commissioners of Public Buildings for Edgefield District, praying an appropriation for a new jail for that district; which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Buildings; and also.

The petition of David Payne, David C. Roanman and others praying the establishment of a ferry over the Saluda River, at some point between Chappel's Bridge and Higgin's ferry, which was referred to the same committee; and also.

The petition of M. W. Liles and Wife and others, praying that all the right and title of the State in certain escheated estate and property may be vested in them and other persons named in the petition; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; and also.

The petition of James Tompkins and others praying that the title of the State to certain escheated property may be vested in M. W. Liles and others; which was referred to the same committee.

Pursuant to notice and with leave of the Senate, Mr. Carn introduced.

A bill to provide for keeping open the offices of clerks of the General Sessions and Common Pleas in certain cases; and also.

A bill to define the powers and duties of Master and Commissioners in Equity in certain cases. The bills severally received their first reading, and were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and were ordered to be printed.

In the Senate, on Thursday, 28th instant, memorials, petitions, &c., were presented.

Mr. Gist offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the delegates from this State who have attended the Nashville Convention be allowed the same compensation for their travelling and per diem expenses during the session of the Convention as is allowed to the members of the Legislature of this State.

Mr. Mazyck offered the following preamble and resolutions: Whereas we can no longer hope, by the example of our forbearance or otherwise, to pair the breaches which have been made in the Federal Constitution, and to restore it to its original integrity; and whereas the threatening aspect of our internal relations admonishes us that it is unwise and inexpedient to reject any means fairly within our reach of strengthening our military defenses: Therefore

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby, requested to appoint an agent to receive the share of the proceeds of the sales of public lands assigned to this State under the act of Congress of 4th September, 1841.

Resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Representatives asking their concurrence in the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

Ordered for consideration to-morrow.

**REPRESENTATIVES.**  
on Thursday, 28th inst., the was occupied by the presentation of memorials, &c.

Middleton introduced the following resolution: Resolved, That the Government of the United States be secured to us our rights of life, and tranquility, and, on the part of all its citizens, influence and rights, and putting in jeopardy as a people; and whereas we have advantage to anticipate from participation in the forms of legislation: Be it therefore

That this General Assembly will vote in favor of the ratification of the Union with consideration to-morrow and

Mr. Ashmore gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill to alter the first section of the third article of the constitution; also, a bill to reduce the fees of commissioners, registers, and solicitors in equity; also, a bill to alter and amend the law in relation to slaves and free persons of color.

M. L. Keitt presented a preamble and resolutions relative to the Southern question, recommending a convention of the people of the State, and declaring secession as the only remedy against Northern aggressions.

Mr. Hunt gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill to extend the charter of the Bank of the State to December, 1870.

Mr. Leitner presented resolutions to allow the same compensation and mileage to the Delegates to the Nashville Convention, from this State, as that allowed to members of the Legislature.

Mr. J. B. Perry offered resolutions instructing Senator Butler not to occupy his seat in the United States Senate, and requesting our Representatives to adopt the same course until further instructions.

Mr. Lyles gave notice that he would introduce a bill to prohibit the introduction of slaves into this State after 1st March next, except brought by emigrants intending to locate therein.

**IN SENATE.**  
In the Senate, on Friday, 29th instant, a number of petitions, memorials, reports, &c., were presented. Among the other business transacted, was the introduction of the following resolutions by Mr. Marshall:

Resolved, That the Union was formed for the purpose of establishing justice, insuring domestic tranquillity, and promoting the general welfare of the people of the several States of the Union; that the constitution of the United States is a compact entered into and ratified by the States in their separate and sovereign capacity; and that the right to enjoy our property and the pursuit of happiness is guaranteed alike to all as equals by this compact. That the General Government is one of limited powers, and that the several States to the compact which created this agent have reserved to themselves respectively all powers not delegated by the constitution; and that in all cases of compact between parties, having no common judge, each party has a right to judge for itself, as well of the infraction as the mode of redress."

Resolved, That when the constitution was adopted the property in slaves was expressly recognized by the insertion of four special guarantees: 1. An exemption of the African slave trade from the general powers of Congress over commerce for the space of twenty years; 2. Representatives for slaves in the National Legislature; 3. The right to demand the delivery of fugitive slaves escaping into non-slaveholding States; 4. The obligation in Congress to suppress insurrection. That these guarantees stamp slavery upon the very heart of this government, and before it can be restricted or abolished the Federal Government must first be destroyed.

Resolved, That the territories of California and New Mexico were created in absolute sovereignty to the government of the United States; that the several States of the Union

acquired an indefeasible title to these territories, and are joint owners of this common domain, and entitled alike to the same privileges and the same protection under the guarantees of the constitution. That the general Government, as the agent of the several States, was bound to extend these rights and privileges to all as equals, and to remove all obstructions to their enjoyment; and when it undertakes to discriminate between the do-est institutions of one section of this Union in favor of another, it violates the ends for which it was created.

Resolved, That Congress, in admitting California under the attendant circumstances, confirmed the usurpation of the Executive, and the unauthorized and revolutionary seizure of the public domain, and destroyed the line of 36 30, which was originally acquiesced in as a measure of compromise and peace. That the dismemberment of Texas by the Federal Government, with the sword in one hand and the purse in the other, is a blow aimed at the sovereignty of the States of this Union. That the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia is unconstitutional, and is intended as the entering wedge for the abolition of slavery in that District, in the forts, arsenals, magazines, and dock-yards situated in the Southern States, and the abolition of the slave trade between the States. That the non-interference doctrine, as applied to the Territorial Governments of Utah and New Mexico, is a fraud upon the rights of the South; and that the whole of these measures are intended to circumscribe and localize the institution of slavery, with a view to its final destruction.

Resolved, That these acts of Congress call for prompt and concerted action on the part of the slaveholding States, and that for this purpose South Carolina stands ready and prepared to unite with the Southern States in any measure that will preserve and protect their rights, their honor and institutions from the unjust and despotic rule of the Federal Government, be that measure secession or revolution.

Resolved, That this General Assembly confirms and ratifies the preamble and resolutions of the late Nashville Convention, and highly approves of the recommendation of a Southern Congress, composed of delegates from the slaveholding States, clothed with plenary powers to "provide for their future safety and independence."

Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations of the Nashville Convention, and of this State deliberating in her sovereign capacity upon the present position of our Federal affairs, it is expedient for this General Assembly to call a convention of the people.

Resolved, That it be referred to the committee on military and pensions, for the purpose of placing South Carolina in a position to meet any and every emergency, or to enable the expediency of increasing our ordnance and ordnance stores, and of placing them in such locations throughout the State as may be most convenient for the arming and equipping the people of the State.

Ordered for consideration to-morrow, and to be printed.

Mr. Adams, from the committee appointed on the part of the Senate, to count the ballots for Commissioners in Equity for the districts of Abbeville, Chester, Lexington and Colleton, reported the following gentlemen had received a majority of votes, and were duly elected, viz:

H. A. Jones, Abbeville; H. A. Meetez, Lexington; O. P. Williams, Colleton; J. Hemphill, Chester.

Mr. Griffin presented the petition of many citizens of Edgefield district, praying that a public road recently laid out from the steam Cane road at John Tompkins' mill, be discontinued; which was referred to the committee on roads and buildings. Also,

The petition of the commissioners, land owners, and many citizens of Edgefield district, praying that a public road recently laid out from the steam mill on the Martinow road, to the Long Cane road, at John Tompkins' mill, granted at the last session of the Legislature, be continued; which was referred to the committee on roads and buildings.

Mr. Griffin also presented the memorial of the Town Council of Hamburg, praying certain amendments of their charter; which was referred to the committee on incorporations and engrossed acts.

Mr. Griffin also presented the petition of John Holly, senior, praying that his ferry across the Big Saluda river may be rechartered; which was referred to the committee on roads and buildings.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
The following resolutions were introduced by Mr. B. F. Perry:

Whereas the recent legislation of Congress on the subject of slavery, and the continued aggressions of the North on the rights of the South, render it necessary that all the slaveholding States should take common council and action for their own security and honor, and whereas the Nashville Convention have recommended a Southern Congress for the purpose of considering our grievances, and prescribing the mode and measure of redress; Be it therefore

Resolved, That this Legislature do hereby concur in the proposition to convene a Congress of the Southern States, for the purpose of obtaining security for the future and indemnity for the past; and the committee on the judiciary are hereby instructed to report a bill for the election of Representatives on the part of South Carolina, to such Congress.

Resolved, That in case any of the Southern States should refuse or neglect to appoint delegates to a Southern Congress, then it shall be the duty of his Excellency the Governor, to send delegates to such State to urge the people and the legislatures thereof, to unite with the other Southern States in a Congress of the whole South.

**IN SENATE.**  
MONDAY, December 2, 1850.

The Senate met at half-past 9 o'clock pursuant to adjournment.

The clerk read the journal of the proceedings of Saturday.

Mr. Griffin presented the petition of James H. Taylor and others, praying an act of incorporation for "the Hayne Cotton Mill" company in Edgefield district; which was referred to the committee on incorporations and engrossed acts; also.

The petition of John Lipscomb, praying to be refunded a double tax; which was referred to the committee on finance and banks; also.

The petition of H. A. Kenrick and others, praying for an act of incorporation for "the Hamburg Paper Mill" company; which was referred to the committee on incorporations and engrossed acts.

Mr. Mazyck presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Charleston, praying for the passage of an act to provide for the inspection of flour; which was referred to the committee on commerce and the mechanic arts.

Mr. Porter also presented the memorial of the Medical Association of the State of South Carolina, praying some legislation concerning the registration of births, marriages, and deaths; which was referred to the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum and medical reforms.

**Standing Committees.**  
The following are the Standing Committees appointed at the present session of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina.

**IN THE SENATE.**  
Privileges and Elections—Messrs. DeTreville, Moses, Gist, Alston, Dugley.  
Federal Relations—Messrs. Mazyck, Witherspoon, Porter, Carew, Manning, I. D. Wilson, Adams.  
Finance and Banks—Messrs. Buchanan, Felder, Marshall, Carew, Nowell.  
Judiciary—Messrs. Moses, Dudley, Alston, DeTreville, Caldwell.  
Accounts and Vacant Offices—Messrs. Gist, Evans, Skipper.  
Claims and Grievances—Messrs. Porter, J. Wilson, Williamson, Evans, Gauze.  
Military and Pensions—Messrs. Hanna, Barnes, Mazyck, Q. L. H. Miller.  
Incorporations and Engrossed Acts—Messrs. Griffin, Hibben, Ware.  
College, Education and Religion—Messrs. Manning, Townsend, Barker.  
Agriculture and Internal Improvements—Messrs. Taylor, Bull, Ward, Cannon, J. J. Wilson.  
Roads and Buildings—Messrs. Witherspoon, Adams, Perry, Irby, Lawton.  
Lunatic Asylum and Medical Accounts—Messrs. Palmer, Goodwyn, Evans.  
Legislative Library—Messrs. I. D. Wilson, Bedon, Townsend.  
Commerce, Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts—Messrs. Carn, Bedon, I. D. Wilson.

**IN THE HOUSE.**  
Privileges and Elections—James H. Irby, William Giles, B. J. Johnson, F. N. Garvin, A. C. Garlington, E. C. Leitner, L. Bozer, James M. Nelson, R. G. W. Grissette, E. P. Jones, James Sinkler.  
Ways and Means—C. G. Memminger, A. W. Thompson, F. D. Richardson, R. Mooreman, A. G. Sumner, B. F. Perry, A. H. Dunham, N. R. Middleton, T. W. Wagner.  
Federal Relations—John S. Preston, J. H. Irby, Edward McCrady, John Phillips, Gabriel Manigault, James Chismutt, Jr., C. T. Haskell, L. M. Keitt, J. P. Reed.  
Judiciary—Benj. F. Hunt, Nelson Mitchell, F. H. Wardlaw, W. R. Robertson, Samuel McGowan, J. W. Harrison, W. F. Hutson, Henry R. Lesene, A. C. Garlington.  
Internal Improvements—John I. Middleton, William Giles, Samuel McAlleay, J. H. Kinsler, James Caney, J. P. Reed, W. J. Keitt, M. M. Benbow, J. K. Vance.  
Claims—J. D. Ashmore, W. S. Lyles, H. J. Dean, J. N. McElwee, sr., J. P. Campbell, E. Alexander, Jr., A. Q. Dannovant, P. F. Duncan, P. M. Baker.  
Military—James Caney, S. Cruickshanks, J. C. Blunt, T. W. Waters, W. D. DeSaussure, F. N. Garvin, James Sinkler, G. Manigault, S. M. Montgomery.  
Roads, Bridges and Ferries—S. McAlleay, Donald R. Barton, W. S. Lyles, John Smith, G. J. Myers, E. Brownlee, D. W. Jordan, Allen Robertson, T. P. Brockman.  
Public Buildings—W. A. Owens, R. G. McCaw, Simon Verdier, W. B. Rowell, Jos. Abney, A. Robertson, Jos. W. Duncan, S. T. Montgomery, J. P. Kinard.  
Incorporations—B. Y. Martin, E. P. Smith, James M. Nelson, J. W. Wilkinson, W. R. Robertson, J. B. Perry, G. A. Addison, J. F. Poppenheim, James C. Campbell.  
Education—C. P. Sullivan, C. T. Haskell, S. McGowan, A. W. Barnett, J. W. Wilkinson, Ed. McCrady, N. R. Middleton, E. M. Clark, W. H. Evans.  
Accounts—E. J. Arthur, T. S. Marion, G. S. Myers, J. C. Blum, T. K. Cureton, P. T. Hammond, John Smith, J. C. McKewen, J. Patterson.  
Agriculture—Benj. F. Perry, T. W. Moore, John Wright, H. H. Clark, J. F. Poppenheim, J. H. Blackwell, J. H. Kinsler, T. Cunningham, J. W. Dineen.  
Pensions—G. W. Williams, H. J. Dean, D. J. McDonald, Simon Verdier, J. Abney, A. G. Johnson, W. Bowers, P. B. Brockman, D. J. Wilkinson.  
Public Printing—J. W. Harrington, J. A. Dargan, E. Alexander, Jr., S. W. Evans, P. Della Torre, W. H. Evans, J. W. Tucker.  
Medical—John J. Ingram, J. C. McKewen, B. W. Bradley, W. D. Jennings, B. W. Lawton, W. Keitt, J. W. Hearst.  
Vacant Offices—P. Della Torre, E. P. Smith, A. Q. Dannovant, E. C. Leitner, John Wright, John Phillips, A. M. Lowry.  
Engrossed Acts—B. J. Johnson, W. D. DeSaussure, H. D. Lesene, F. D. Richardson, J. W. Harrison.  
Legislative Library—N. Mitchell, A. H. Duncan, J. B. Heyward, E. P. Jones, S. W. Evans.

**Gatherings.**  
The Mississippi House of Representatives have passed a resolution by a majority of fourteen, disapproving the course of Gen. Henry S. Foote, United States Senator from that State.

Gov. Quitman sent a Message to the Legislature advising an immediate organization of the Militia of the State.

IRAN HARTNESS, a citizen of Catawba county, N. C. was arrested last week, under a requisition of the Governor of North Carolina, for negro stealing.

THE BANK of Hamburg, has declared a dividend of three dollars per share for the last six months, being at the rate of twelve per cent, per annum, payable on or after the first of January, 1851.

A FIRE crop of tobacco from Spanish seed has been raised near Wilmington, N. C.; and the specimen warrants the belief that the sand hills of North Carolina will produce as fine tobacco as any country in the world.

F. S. Holmes, Esq., was on the 2nd inst. elected Professor of Geology and Palaeontology of the College of Charleston, by the Trustees of that Institution.

Andrew Low, and J. M. Wright, Esqs. have been appointed and recognized as Vice Consuls of Austria. The former for the port of Savannah, Ga., and the latter for the port of Apalachicola, Florida.

THOMPSON.—They are speaking of getting up an indignation meeting in New York, to invite Thompson, the Abolitionist, to leave the country.

LARGE FEE.—The Medical Times says the largest doctor's fee on record, is that received by Mons. FELIX. He operated for fistula in and upon Louis XIV; his fee was £26,000—\$27,000.

IT IS SAID that words hurt nobody—nevertheless Simpson jawed a thousand Philistines to death.